

LEIGHTON BUZZARD

Urban District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR

1923,

BY

PERCY STEDMAN,

M.B. (LOND.), D.P.H. (LOND.).



TO THE

Leighton Buzzard Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1923.

As you are aware, copies of it have to be sent to the Ministry of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	2426
Population (1923)	...	...	...	6844
Number of inhabited houses (1923)	...			1829
Number of families or separate occupiers (1923)	...	...	...	1829
Rateable value	...	...	...	£30,957
Sum represented by a penny rate	...			£122

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Births { Legitimate	135	82	53	{ Birth Rate (R.G.) 19.8
{ Illegitimate	1	1	0	

Deaths ... 84 46 30 Death Rate (R.G.) 12.3

Number of women dying in, or in } from sepsis ... Nil
consequence of, childbirth } ,,, other causes Nil

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:—

Legitimate, 14. Illegitimate, 1. Total, 15.

Rate per 1,000 births, 110.2.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	Nil
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	Nil
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	3	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were five cases notified during the year.

On Jan. 6th, a boy, aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, was notified. He had not been well for the previous two weeks, being generally run down in health. He had not been out of the district, and did not attend school. There were two other children in the house.

On Feb. 22nd, a boy, aged 3 years, was notified. He was removed to the Hospital, making a good recovery. He had not been out of the district. There were four other children in the house.

On March 19th, a girl, aged 6 years, was notified. She was attending the Infants' School, the last attendance being on March 15th. She was removed to Hospital, and was in there for a prolonged time, as she was a delicate child, but eventually she made a good recovery.

On Dec. 6th, a boy, aged 7 years, was notified and was removed to Hospital. There was one other child in the house. The boy was in the Hospital for a prolonged period, as the bacilli remained in the throat a long time and frequent swabs were taken, which proved to be positive.

The next case was a very mild case of a married woman, aged 33 years. There were no children in the house, and she was isolated at home, making a good recovery. She had previously been on a visit to London.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 35 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. As in the cases of last year, they were all of a very mild character, and generally scattered about the town.

On Jan. 8th, a girl, aged 13 years, was notified, and was

removed to Hospital. There were four other children in the house, one being a boy of 15 employed at a store. The Sanitary Authority advised him to remain away from business, which was done.

On Jan. 11th, a man, aged 20 years, was notified. He was employed at a Store, but he was living in a different part of the town. He was removed to the Hospital, and both the house where he lodged and the Store were disinfected.

On Jan. 14th, a boy, aged 10 years, was notified and was removed to the Hospital. He attended school, but he had not been since the Christmas holidays, as he had been in a poor state of health.

On Jan. 17th, a boy, aged 12 years, was notified. There were six other children in the home and the case was removed to the Hospital.

On Jan. 21st, a married woman, aged 38 years, was notified, and was removed to Hospital. There were three other children in the house, but none contracted the disease.

On Jan. 23rd, a boy, aged 9 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. The boy attended school, but had not been since Jan. 15th. There was one other child in the house.

On March 3rd, a boy, aged 6 years, was notified and removed to Hospital. He attended school, but he had not been for a week. There were five other children in the house, but none contracted the disease.

On March 5th, a girl, aged 8 years, was notified, and was removed to Hospital. She had been to school on March 2nd.

On March 12th, a boy, aged 8 years, was notified, and was removed to Hospital.

On March 16th, a girl, aged 6 years, was notified from the same house as the previous case, and she also was removed to the Hospital.

On March 26th, a child, aged $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. The child was on a visit to the town.

On April 5th, a man, aged 38 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. He was lodging in a house where there were two other children, but they did not contract the disease.

On April 30th, a boy, aged 4 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. He had been attending the Infants' School.

On June 17th, a woman, aged 20 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. She was employed at a nursery. There were no other children in the house.

On June 19th, a boy, aged 7 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. He had been to school on the previous day.

On June 20th, a woman, aged 29 years, was notified and was removed to the Hospital. There was one child of three years in the house.

On June 23rd, a child, aged 4 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. She had been in an outside Hospital for three weeks previously for an operation on her throat.

On June 24th, a boy, aged 7 years, was notified from a motor garage in the town, and was removed to the Hospital. There were no other children in the house. He attended school.

On June 27th, a girl, aged 7 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. There was one other child in the house.

On July 10th, a girl aged 4 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. There was one other child in the house.

On Aug. 1st, a boy, aged 10 years, was notified, and

was removed to the Hospital. The parents were sharing a house, in which there were two children.

On Aug. 23rd, a boy, aged 4 years, was notified, and removed to the Hospital. There were two other children in the house, and also three visitors from London, and after the quarantine period the latter returned home.

On Sept. 5th, a girl, aged 7 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. There was one other child in the house. The girl had been on a visit to Aldershot and Bognor.

On Sept. 14th, a girl, aged 9 years, was notified and was removed to hospital. There were two other children in the house.

On Sept. 18th, a boy, aged 11 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. There were four other children in the house.

On Sept. 21st, a girl, aged three years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. There was one other child in the house.

On September 25th, a girl, aged 13 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital.

On Sept. 27th, a boy, aged 7 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. He had been to school on the previous day. There were four other children in the house.

On Oct. 5th, a girl, aged 3 years, was notified, and was isolated at home. There were no other children in the house.

On Oct. 6th, a girl, aged 16 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. There were five other children in the house.

On Nov. 19th, a boy, aged 4 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. He had been unwell for some days previously. There were no other children in the house.

On Nov. 30th, a boy, aged 11 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. There was one other child in the house.

On Dec. 2nd, a boy, aged 4 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. He was a cripple and had been attending a London Hospital for treatment.

On Dec. 6th, a girl, aged 7 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. There were five other children in the house.

On Dec. 18th, a girl, aged 10 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. There were no other children in the house.

On Dec. 27th, a woman, aged 20 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. There was one child in the house.

ENTERIC.

There were three cases of Enteric notified.

On July 28th, a girl, aged 12 years, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. She had not been well for a fortnight. There were four other children in the house. The house was in a good state of repair, with the public water supply and good drainage. The patient had not been out of the district, but she had been taking long walks, and it is ascertained that she had been drinking stagnant water.

On Aug. 1st, a boy, aged 18 years, was notified from the house next door to the previous case. He was removed to the Hospital. He was a builder by trade, and had been working out of the district, and he admitted having drunk water from a well that had not been used for a considerable period. The house was in good repair, with public water supply and drainage.

On Aug. 14th, a girl, aged 18, was notified, and was removed to the Hospital. She had been ill for a week previously. She had a very severe attack, but made a good re-

covery, as did the other two cases. There were two other children in the house. The latter had the public water supply and drainage.

POLIOMYELITIS.

On Aug. 2nd, a case of Poliomyelitis was notified. The girl had been ill for the previous fortnight. She was isolated at home, as there were no other children in the house. The mother was a domestic servant, and resided in the house with the child. The child was eventually sent up to a London Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were eight cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year.

On May 5th, a married woman, aged 25 years, was sent to the Tuberculosis Officer for diagnosis at his Dispensary. She was found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and was quickly removed to the Sanatorium.

On May 10th, a married woman, aged 31 years, was notified. She was quickly examined by the Tuberculosis Officer and admitted to the Sanatorium, from which she was discharged after a stay.

On July 27th, a man, aged 27 years, was notified. He came from away. He was examined by the Tuberculosis Officer, but he did not want to go to a Sanatorium, as he had already been in two before he came to the district. He lived in a new house in a healthy part of the town, and he had every comfort at home. There was no history of Tuberculosis in the family. He died later on in the year.

On July 30th, a domestic servant, aged 17 years, was notified. She was living in a cottage with her mother. She had had haemorrhage, and she was quickly admitted to the Sanatorium, and she was still there at the end of the year. There was no history of Tuberculosis in the family.

On Aug. 7th, a married woman, aged 36 years, was notified, but she quickly left the district.

On Sept. 3rd, a married woman, aged 22 years, was notified. There was no tuberculosis in the family. She had no expectoration. She was pregnant on notification and refused Sanatorium treatment.

On Sept. 25th, a man, aged 26 years, was notified. He had been in the Army. He had neither haemorrhage nor expectoration. He had been in a Sanatorium. His own home was out of the district, but he had come here to stay with his father and mother.

On Oct. 6th, a man, aged 30 years, was notified. It was an acute case from the first. He had been in the Indian Army. He had neither haemorrhage nor expectoration. He lived in a healthy house, having every comfort. He refused Sanatorium treatment and he died later on in the year.

The Sanitary Authority has the co-operation of the practitioners of the district in the notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

ERYSIPelas.

There were two cases of Erysipelas notified; the first that of a woman, aged 53 years, and the second that of a man, aged 54 years, who had Erysipelas of the face.

PNEUMONIA.

There were two cases of Pneumonia (all forms) notified. The first was a case of Broncho-Pneumonia in a child aged one month; and the second, a case of Pneumonia in a child aged 9 months.

CHICKEN POX.

There were nine cases of Chicken Pox notified during the year.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital is situated at Grovebury, which is on the outskirts of the town, and yet near enough to be very convenient for the speedy removal of patients, and this is a very important factor in the recovery of severe cases of disease.

There are:—

- 12 Scarlet Fever Beds.
- 6 Diphtheria Beds.
- 4 Enteric Beds.

17 cases of infectious disease were treated in the Hospital.

There is a permanent matron, who resides there, and the administration is on the best lines. It is a thoroughly well equipped Hospital—quite up-to-date in every respect—and quite able to deal with all cases that occur, or are likely to occur, in the Urban District.

Specimens are sent to the Clinical Research for microscopic and bacteriological examination.

There is a resident trained nurse in the town for general nursing, medical and surgical.

The infectious diseases are nursed in the local isolation hospital. The Health Visitor also visits the homes, and gives instruction and advice.

There are two midwives resident in the town, and there are others on the boundary of the District.

Patients with tuberculosis can attend at the Dispensary, which is conveniently held at Luton, and they can be admitted to the Mogerhanger Sanatorium.

Children can be treated in the Royal Hospital at Aylesbury, fever cases at Grovebury, and small pox cases at the Small Pox Hospital in the District.

There is a motor ambulance, which is a great convenience and comfort in the removal of cases.

The Council grants supplies of antitoxin.

INFANT WELFARE.

An Infant Welfare Centre is conducted in the town, a lady health visitor being present each week. She is assisted by local nurses and several ladies in the town. It is very popular. The Medical Officer attends.

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply is obtained from the Urban District and the Eaton Bray and Wing Rural Districts. Inspections of the supplies, premises, and the cow-sheds have been made. The milk is of good quality.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town has a plentiful supply of water, which is supplied from the Council's waterworks in Stanbridge Road.

The water is pumped from a bore-hole, 200 feet in depth, in the lower green sand into a storage tank.

The following are the results of the analysis of the water taken during the year:—

(I) CHEMICAL.		Parts per 100,000	Grains per Gallon.
Total solids (dried at 120° C.)	...	31.30	21.91
Combined chlorine	...	2.10	1.47
equivalent to NaCl	...	3.46	2.42
Nitric nitrogen	...	0.02	0.01
Nitrous nitrogen	...	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen	...	0.0092	0.0064
Albumenoid nitrogen	...	0.0026	0.0018
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C	...	0.035	0.025
Lead or Copper	...	Nil	Nil
Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	18.0		12.6
Permanent hardness..	...	5.2	3.7
Total hardness	...	23.2	16.3

(II.) BACTERIOLOGICAL (cultural and microscopical).

Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on gelatine plates, incubated at 20-22° C. for 3 days	... ... ... ... ...	= 38 per C.C.
Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, incubated at 37-5° C. for 2 days	... ... ... ... ...	= 5 per C.C.
B. Coli	... ... ... ... ...	not found in 100 C.C.
Streptococci	... ... ... ... ...	" " " 30 C.C.
B. Enteriditis Sporogenes	... ... ... ... ...	" " " 100 C.C.

Remarks:—

Judged by the above results, this water may be regarded as of a very good quality.

The slight cloudiness of this sample is due to traces of iron.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

The Sewerage System of the district gravitates to the works off King Street, and at four parts of the town the sewage is forced up by compressed air to higher points, from which it is able to gravitate.

The Council has under consideration a scheme for the alteration of the Disposal Works, by which it is proposed to deal with the disposal of the sewage by means of a more modern system. The Council has called in the services of a Consulting Engineer, and investigations are being made with a view to the adoption of a scheme best suited to meet local conditions.

The works, completed in 1895, consist of a screening chamber, sedimentation tanks, and stationary filters. Most of the liquid sewage is purified by means of filters, and a part by means of land filtration.

The land at the works is cropped with osiers, of which good growths have been obtained.

About 90 per cent. of the houses are connected with the public sewer, the remaining part comprising pail closets.

SCAVENGING.

The Scavenging is carried out by the Urban District Council, and each home is visited at least once a week, and oftener, if required.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is no pollution of rivers and streams in the town, as there are no works to cause such pollution.

DISINFECTION.

A stock of disinfectants is kept at the Council's Store Yard, Back Lane, and the public can have a full supply on application, which they take advantage of.

During the summer months the street gullies and dust-bins are flushed and sprinkled respectively with disinfectants. Premises are always disinfected after cases of infectious disease, and deaths from tuberculosis.

There are two common lodging houses in the district, and these are kept in a clean and wholesome condition.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is only one offensive trade in the district, that being a knacker's yard, which is quite away from the town. It is paved and the general conditions are good.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Elementary Schools of the town are as follows:—

Beaudesert: Boys and Infants.

Bassett Road: Girls and Infants.

Pulford: Boys.

St. Andrew's: Girls.

The sanitary accommodation is sufficient and in good order.

There is a Secondary School in the town for boys and girls, with all the latest improvements in sanitary fittings.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND BAKE-HOUSES.

There are 10 slaughter-houses in the district. All are well kept and are in a satisfactory sanitary state.

There are 12 bake-houses in the district, two of which are underground.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The principal factories in the town which employ a considerable number of hands, are:—

An agricultural iron works, a wire works, a tile works, laundry, and a boot factory. There are also the Gas Works and a large flour mill.

The principal workshops are:—

Basket-makers, brushmakers, dressmakers, tinsmiths, builders and saddlers. Many of the workshops on the register comprise domestic workshops, where only members of the family are employed.

UN SOUND FOOD.

On Feb. 9th, a complaint was received from the Superintendent of Police that unsound tinned meat was in the possession of a firm of provision merchants in the town. The Sanitary Inspector and I visited the premises and inspected the stock. The manager surrendered the whole of the stock, which consisted of roast beef, cooked sausage, and cooked rabbit.

HOUSING.

During the year 20 new houses have been erected. This is due to private enterprise and the fact that building is on the increase in the district, although the demand has been rendered less acute because of the few hands now employed by the largest factory in the district compared to the number employed a short time ago. One large factory employing a large number of hands, has actually closed down.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1923.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	20
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	...					Nil

1. *Unfit Dwelling Houses.*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 92

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 47

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 24

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 23

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 24

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit

(a) by owners 24

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 15

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied:—

(a) by owners 15

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders Nil

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit... Nil

(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil

(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

I. GENERAL.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	92
Complaints received	...	...	...	17
Nuisances detected without complaint	...			26
Notices served, 33, informal, 28, formal	...			5
Nuisances abated (a) by persons responsible...				33
(b) by Council	...			Nil

Summons taken out ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Convictions ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
2. HOUSE NUISANCES.					
Roofs repaired ...	...	...	...	...	8
Spouts cleaned and repaired ...	...	...	...	...	9
Pavements repaired ...	...	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty houses cleaned ...	...	...	...	...	3
Other defects remedied	...	...	...	...	3
3. DRAINS, W.C.'S, PRIVIES, ETC.					
Total defects found ...	...	...	...	...	13
Drains cleaned, repaired, or ventilated	...	...	...	...	10
New drains laid (connected to sewer)	...	...	...	...	7
W.C.'s constructed ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
W.C.'s repaired ...	...	...	...	...	7
W.C.'s supplied with water (formerly without)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Privies repaired ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
4. WATER SUPPLY.					
Houses supplied with water during year (formerly without) ...	...	...	.....	...	Nil
Samples, taken for analysis, good, bad ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Certificates granted (Rural Districts only) ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Certificates deferred (Rural Districts only) ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Cisterns cleansed, repaired, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Wells cleansed or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Wells closed ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
5. FOOD.					
Seizure of unsound food, o; details separately	...	...	...	...	0
Surrender of unsound food; details separately	...	...	...	...	1
6.—SLAUGHTER HOUSES.					
Number on register ...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of inspections ...	...	...	...	...	30
Numbers of defects found ...	...	...	...	...	6
Number remedied ...	...	...	...	...	6

7. BAKEHOUSES.

Number on register	...	...	...	...	12
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	24
Numbers of defects found	...	...	...	...	3
Number remedied	...	...	...	...	3

8. DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	20
Number of Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	18
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	36
Numbers of defects found	...	...	...	...	7
Number remedied	...	...	...	...	6

9. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number on register	...	...	...	...	136
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	46
Numbers of defects found	...	...	...	...	5
Number remedied	...	...	...	...	5

10. VARIOUS.

Removals of animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to infected houses	...	...	...	...	50
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	50
Other items (e.g. Common Lodging Houses, Canal Boats, etc.), two Common Lodging Houses, inspections	...	...	...	...	4

Your obedient Servant,

PERCY STEDMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1923 and previous years.

Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.			TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.			Nett Deaths belonging to the District.		
	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Uncor. No.	Nett. Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1917	6574	101	104	14.1	109	16.5	17	9	10	96	101	15.3
1918	7369	117	117	15.8	118	17.9	14	9	6	51	113	17.1
1919	6924	145	147	20.3	74	10.6	12	5	8	54.4	67	9.6
1920	7200	158	159	22.1	85	8.11	8	12	9	56.2	89	12.3
1921	6820	153	155	22.7	94	8.13	7	5	12	77.4	92	13.4
1922	6813	138	139	20.4	96	14.1	11	4	13	93.5	89	13
1923	6844	137	136	19.8	83	12.1	7	8	15	110.2	84	12.3

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1923.

Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.										Total Deaths				
	Cases admitted to Hospital.														
	At all Ages.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4.	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & upward	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1
Scarlet Fever	36	...	1	...	2	6	12	8	1	4	2	...	...	35	1
Enteric Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox.....	9	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	58	3	2	...	5	6	18	12	3	5	2	2	...	42	1

TABLE III.
Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1923.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.						Deaths.					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F
0
1
5
10
15
20
25
35
45
55
65 and upwards
Totals	3	5	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1923.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								
	All Ages	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards
All Causes { Certified Uncert.	84	15		1		5	6	21	36
Enteric Fever ...									
Small-pox ...									
Measles ...									
Scarlet Fever ...									
Whooping Cough									
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1			1					
Influenza ...									
Erysipelas ...									
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	5					2	3		
Tuberculous Meningitis									
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...							1	4	6
Cancer, malignant Disease ...	11								
Rheumatic Fever ...									
Meningitis ...									
Organic Heart Disease ...	14					2		7	5
Bronchitis ...	9	1						2	6
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1	1							
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs									
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	3	3						1	
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	1								
Cirrhosis of Liver ...									
Diabetes ...							1	2	7
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	10						1		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	2							1	1
Puerperal Fever ...									
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...									
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	9	9							
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	4					1	1	2	
Suicide ...									
Other Defined Diseases	14	1						2	11
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...									
Accidents ...									
Totals ...	84	15		1		5	6	21	36

Infantile Mortality during the year 1923.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	4	3	1	8	6	—	—	—	15
Small-pox ...	...	...					
Chicken-pox ...	...	...					
Measles ...	...	...					
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...					
Whooping Cough ...	...	...					
Diphtheria : Croup ...	...	...					
Erysipelas ...	...	...					
Tuberculous Meningitis									
Abdominal Tuberculosis									
Other Tuberculous Diseases									
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)									
Convulsions ...	...	...					
Laryngitis ...	...	...					
Bronchitis ...	...	...					
Pneumonia (all forms) ...									
Diarrhoea ...	...	...					
Enteritis ...	...	...					
Gastritis ...	...	...					
Syphilis ...	...	...					
Rickets ...	...	...					
Suffocation, overlying ...									
Injury at Birth ...	...	...					
Atelectasis ...	...	...					
Congenital Malformations									
Premature Birth ...	...							
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	...	...					
Violence ...	...	...					
Other Causes ...	...	...					
Totals ...	...	4	3	1	8	6	1		15

(Continued on next page).

Infantile Mortality during the year 1923 (*continued*).

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths				
	Notified	Treated									
		At Home	In Hospital								
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

